SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE
SUGAR DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 1959 NO. 84

CONTENTS

		PAGES
1.	MARKET REVIEW	2 - 7
2.	"INVISIBLE" INVENTORIES OF SUGAR YEAR END 1958 AND 1957	7 - 8
3.	ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	8
4.	STATISTICAL SERIES	9 - 19
	(a) Highlights	9
	(b) Supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-February 1959 -- receipts, meltings, production, distributions and stocks; distribution, March and January-March 1959 and 1958; Mainland production and quota charges, and refiners and importers receipts by source of supply, January-February 1959 and 1958.	10 - 13
	(c) Status of quotas as of March 31 and April 10, 1959, and comparison of charges to quotas January-March 1959 and 1958.	14 - 16
	(d) Deliveries by primary distributors by States, February 1959 and comparison January-February 1959 and 1958.	17 - 18
	(e) Sugar prices by areas.	19
	(f) Refined sugar production and stocks.	19

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

MARKET REVIEW

Domestic Raw Prices

Three and one-half months of declining domestic raw sugar prices were followed by a week of sharp recovery. During the decline the spot price of raw sugar fell from the 1958 peak of 6.50 cents per pound on December 31 to a low of 5.75 cents per pound from April 6 through 17. The recovery of 0.50 cent per pound brought the price to 6.25 cents per pound on April 24.

Much has been said about the brilliance of the operations that turned the market around; little analysis has been made of the nature of the operations that caused the decline. Naturally, the weakness in world prices and the small volume of Cuban sales in the world market, together with the changes and uncertainties that inevitably follow a revolution such as that which recently occurred in Cuba, put some selling pressures on the United States market. However, these developments do not explain why spot raw prices fell 75 points (0.75¢ per lb.) while the November future fell only 17 points, nor do they explain why producers sold spot raw sugar on April 17 at a discount of 47 cents per 100 pounds below the price at which they could have sold the sugar for November delivery.

Last December, when the Cuban Revolution was getting into full swing, refiners became apprehensive about future supplies. They imported over-quota supplies in December and contracted for supplies of Philippine, full duty and Puerto Rican sugar for delivery in the early months of 1959. Receipts of off-shore sugar at Atlantic and Gulf ports in the month of December increased by 121,000 tons over December of the previous year. From January 1 through April 22 off-shore receipts at these ports totaled 65,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1958. Breaking these receipts down by areas it is found that for the year through April 22, receipts at Atlantic and Gulf ports increased 15,000 tons from the Philippines, 52,000 tons from the full duty countries, 42,000 tons from Hawaii and 74,000 tons from Puerto Rico but decreased 248,000 tons from Cuba. The total of such receipts, therefore, was down 65,000 tons.

Further examination of 1959 receipts at Atlantic and Gulf ports shows that the increases from the Philippines and full duty countries were substantially confined to the months of January and February when they presumably represented, in large part, deliveries on purchases made by refiners at December prices. Also, 11,000 tons of the increase from Hawaii came in January and 44,000 tons of the increase from Puerto Rico came in February.

Receipts after March 1 tend to fall into a different category. During the period March 1 through April 22 Gulf and Atlantic Coast receipts from Hawaii increased 31,000 tons and those from Puerto Rico increased 30,000 tons. Receipts from Cuba for the period were 5,000 tons above last year.

It is recognized that Puerto Rico is harvesting a larger crop than it did in 1958 and Hawaii has not been strike bound as it was a year ago. However, some of the recent receipts were sold on a price-day-of-arrival, or average price basis with shipments arranged far in advance and without reference to market requirements or prices at time of arrival. This enabled refiners to remain reluctant buyers and to purchase so-called distressed cargoes, which arrived unsold, at ever lower prices. As a result prices were forced down to 5.75 cents per pound duty paid.

Sugar prices and changes in receipts at Atlantic and Gulf Ports:

Prices (cents per pound)

Price	December		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April 1-24		
	Avg.	Dec. 31	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Spot, duty paid	6.44	6.50	6.15	5.99	5.84	5.80	5.75	6.25
Nov. 1959 future plus .50¢ duty	6.41	6.39	6.26	6.22	6.18	6.19	6.22	6.32

Changes in receipts above (+), or below (-) corresponding period of previous year in 1,000 short tons, raw value

Source	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 1-22
Foreign:					
Philippines	- 8	+ 13	+ 8	- 10	+ 4
Full duty countries	+ 30	+ 25	+ 41	- 2	- 12
Cuba	+119	- 96	- 157	- 15	+ 20
Domestic:					
Hawaii	- 10	+ 11	0	+ 9	+ 22
Puerto Rico	- 10	0	+ 44	+ 28	+ 2
Total	+121	- 47	- 64	+ 10	+ 36

The tightness of the supply situation becomes apparent when it is recognized that stocks held by refiners in the Gulf and Atlantic at the end of March amounted to only 568,000 tons, almost the exact quantity

on hand on the corresponding dates of each of the two preceding years when prices were around 6.20 cents per pound. With the heavy distribution season approaching, refiners were hardly in a position to let their stocks run down.

With the domestic price at 6.25 cents per pound and the world price at 2.90 cents, as was the case on April 24, the quota premium (after allowing for the tariff of 0.50 cent and shipping costs of 0.37 cent) amounted to 2.48 cents per pound. This margin, if maintained, will establish a new record under the sugar quota legislation.

Despite the downward price trend, distribution for the year through April 18 was only 53,000 tons below that of the corresponding period of 1958. For the period March 1 through April 18 deliveries were higher than for any comparable period during the preceding three years. In view of the weak price situation, which usually retards distribution, it is probable that such deliveries reflected actual usage.

Later in this issue is given the preliminary report of January 1 invisible inventories (inventories held by wholesalers, retailers and industrial users). The increase in these inventories during 1958 apparently amounted to only about 22,000 tons. This contrasts with earlier expectations, based on heavy distribution during the last quarter of last year, that invisible inventories had increased in 1958 by around 100,000 tons. With distribution last year totaling 9,034,000 tons and the Census report indicating that invisibles increased only 22,000 tons, it appears that actual consumption in 1958 was around 9,000,000 tons. In December when the 1959 total quotas were established it was assumed that distribution during 1959 might approximate 9,050,000 tons to which 50,000 tons would have to be added to compensate for refining losses in excess of that provided for in the raw value formula. On the basis of the new Census report on invisibles it appears that distribution in 1959 may be larger than anticipated last December.

Domestic Production

The Hawaiian sugar industry estimates 1959 production at 1,050,000 tons, up 285,000 tons from last year. However, Hawaii will probably still not fill its 1959 quota.

The Puerto Rican Sugar Producers Association has not yet published its customary Easter estimate of production. However, a trade house estimates Puerto Rican production at slightly over 1,100,000 tons. If this estimate proves to be correct, Puerto Rico will produce around 165,000 tons more than it did last year but will have a deficit of around

175,000 tons. This could be a significant market factor on which early information would be helpful.

In view of the relatively low yield of cane per acre in 1958 and the increase in acreage for 1959, calendar year production in the mainland cane area may exceed that of 1958 by 125,000 tons. Small increases are also anticipated in the domestic beet area and the Virgin Islands.

During the last three years (1956-58) production in the domestic areas averaged about 4,650,000 tons annually and marketings, including those for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, averaged about 4,805,000 tons. At the end of this period, stocks in domestic producing areas were about 1,400,000 tons, down 470,000 tons from the 1,870,000 tons held at the beginning of the period. The mainland cane area accounted for 335,000 tons of the reduction. In Puerto Rico stocks were negligible at the end of 1958, a decrease of about 130,000 tons during the three years. Beet sugar stocks were down about 65,000 tons, those in Hawaii were larger by a like amount.

Thus despite current prospects for larger domestic production this year, total supplies available from these areas to fill 1959 quotas are somewhat smaller than in 1956. With lower carryover stocks the ability of most of the domestic areas to fill their quotas will depend on the level of the current year's production.

Domestic Refined Prices

Quoted basis prices for refined cane sugar as of mid-April were 9.05 cents per pound in the northeast and Gulf territories and 8.95 cents in the southeast. In the highly competitive Chicago-west territory, the quotation for refined cane sugar is 8.60 cents. However, deliveries in 100-pound bags are being made to St. Louis, Missouri, most of Illinois and southeastern Wisconsin for 9.00 cents a pound, equivalent to about 8.40 basis price. In states bordering the Missouri River there is a 0.25 cent "transportation allowance" below the 8.60 cent basis. The quoted basis price of refined cane sugar for delivery to California, Arizona, and parts of Nevada is 9.00 cents per pound. In the balance of the Pacific Coast territory, the quoted price is 8.75 cents with varying direct shipping allowances being made to the states of Oregon and Washington.

Beet sugar is quoted at 0.20 cent below refined cane sugar in the Chicago-west territory, but at the same price as cane in the Pacific Coast territory. Eastern beet sugar is generally quoted at 8.45 cents per pound.

Foreign

The price of raw sugar, f.a.s. Cuban port, destined to the world free market declined further from an average March level of 3.05 cents per pound to 2.80 cents from April 14 through 17 but increased subsequently to 2.95 cents on April 22. Since the beginning of this year, the price has averaged 3.08 cents, 13 percent less than during the same period last year when the average was 3.55 cents.

The first estimate of European beet acreage for the 1959 crop by F.O. Licht, just released, indicates 5,717,000 hectares, a 5.3 percent increase over last year when the acreage was 5,431,000 ha, (1 ha approximates 2.5 acres). Practically no change is shown for the countries of Western Europe, excluding Turkey and Yugoslavia which were included by Licht in this group, (1,602,000 ha vs. 1,599,000 ha). For the Eastern European satellite countries, Licht estimates a 4.7 percent increase in acreage, for the Soviet Union a 10.8 percent increase (from 2.5 million ha) and for Turkey and Yugoslavia 14.3 percent. Early estimates, of course, are subject to considerable revision.

Germany (Fed. Rep.) announced in January that domestic beet sugar marketings during the year beginning October 1, 1959 will be restricted to 85 percent of current year sugar marketings. Marketings during the first five months were about the same this year (October 1958-February 1959) as in 1956/57 but 8.5 percent less than last year. Under these circumstances it remains to be seen whether beet growers will plant the same acreage as in 1958 as now estimated. The Netherlands produced more sugar in 1958 than the country's requirements for domestic food consumption. That country has typically relied on lower priced world market sugar as a raw material for its important manufacture of sugar-containing export products. Moreover, beet and sugar price reductions have been announced in the Netherlands.

The Soviet Union reported the production of 54.1 million metric tons of beets from 2,517,000 ha in 1958. Beet sugar production from April 1958 through March 1959 amounted to 6.1 million metric tons, raw value, compared to 5.2 million tons during the preceding year, a 17 percent increase; (4.0 million tons of granulated beet sugar were produced from April through December 1958 and the production of 1.6 million tons of such sugar during the first quarter of 1959 has just been publicized; 5.6 million tons of granulated sugar equal 6.1 million m.t.r.v.). During each of the four preceding years, large Soviet purchases of Cuban sugar were announced some time between mid-December and early March but this year there has been no such announcement. The Soviet Union continues its program of vigorous production and consumption increases. The Seven-Year Plan just inaugurated projects an increase in per capita sugar consumption from 26

kilos in 1958 to 41-44 kilos in 1965. This implies an increase of about 2.5 kilos per year or about 500,000 tons in total per year which could absorb most of the planned additional production. However, for the first time since 1954, the U.S.S.R. was a net exporter in 1958 with 15,000 metric tons, raw value. The country's basic export tonnage under the International Sugar Agreement (200,000 tons) plus permissible offsets of preferential imports from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland (50,000 tons) are less than 5 percent of current annual sugar production.

In 1958, Czechoslovakia and Poland together exported about 500,000 metric tons to the world free market. While they did not accept shortfall prorations to any appreciable extent, they did export their basic export tonnages, which were the initial quotas in effect. Their 1959 record will depend on their preferential exports to the U.S.S.R. and on several other factors; but these countries cannot be expected to have substantial shortfalls as happened each year from 1955 through 1957.

Bulgaria has entered the world market as the supplier of a small export tonnage although per capita consumption in that country amounts to only about 16 to 17 kilos. In 1958 Yugoslavia imported 11,000 metric tons, raw value, from that country. This year the sale of 3,000 tons of Bulgarian white sugar to Israel has been reported by the trade.

Cuba produced 920,000 Spanish long tons during the first half of April 1959, by far the largest amount produced in that half-month during the past decade. Cumulative production through April 15 amounts to 3,930,000 tons. To produce the decreed 5.8 million ton crop, 1,870,000 tons remained to be produced. In 1952, 2,389,000 tons were produced after April 15.

"INVISIBLE" INVENTORIES OF SUGAR YEAR END 1958 AND 1957

Preliminary tabulations of the annual survey made by the Census Bureau for the Sugar Division, CSS, indicate that "invisible" sugar inventories increased by 22,000 tons during 1958, totaling 374,000 tons at the year-end. This is in contrast to the 1957 changes, when inventories decreased by 42,000 tons. At end 1958 industrial user inventories were 11,000 tons larger than a year earlier, wholesaler inventories were 7,700 tons larger, and retailer inventories 3,400 tons larger.

Inventory data by types of business are shown in the table on page 8.

Sugar: "Invisible" inventories, December 31, 1958 and 1957 (preliminary)

(Short tons, raw value)

Type of Business	1958	1957	Change 1957 to 1958
Wholesalers	74,533	66,812	+ 7,721
Retailers	83,780	80,370	+ 3,410
Industrial users	215,463	204,383	+11,080
TOTAL	373,776	351,565	+22,211

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Administrative action
April 14, 1959	Public hearing to receive information and recommendations concerning farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for the 1960 sugarcane crop in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. The hearing is announced for 10 a. m., April 30, 1959 in the International House, 607 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
April 22, 1959	Determination of fair and reasonable wage requirements 1959 sugar beet crop for producing areas other than California, Southern Oregon, and Western Nevada. Piecework and hourly wage rates are the same as those established for the 1958 crop. (See April 25, 1959 Federal Register.
April 23, 1959	Public hearing on Florida sugarcane wage rates for period July 1, 1959 through June 30, 1960 and on prices for the 1959 crop. The hearing is announced for 10 a. m., May 14, 1959 in the Sugarland Park Auditorium, Clewiston, Florida. (See April 25, 1959 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. March 1959 sugar deliveries for U.S. consumption, 705,000 short tons, raw value, (preliminary), up 19,000 tons, or 2.9 percent from March 1958. Deliveries January 1 through March 31, 1959 were 1,813,000 tons, down 63,000 tons, or 3.4 percent from the same 1958 period. Final data for February 1959 deliveries, 543,000 tons; previously published preliminary data were 545,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks March 28, 1959 were 1,848,000 short tons, raw value, (preliminary), up 99,000 tons from end March 1958 but down 64,000 tons from end February 1959. During March refiners' stocks increased by 57,000 tons, but beet processors' stocks decreased by 117,000 tons, and importers of direct-consumption' stocks and of mainland sugarcane stocks decreased by 3,000 and 2,000 tons, respectively. Refiners stocks on March 28 were 95,000 tons larger than a year earlier and beet processors' stocks were 51,000 tons larger; importers of direct-consumption sugar, and mainland sugarcane mill stocks, each, were about 23,000 tons smaller.

3. Quota charges, January-March 1959 were 2,056,000 short tons, raw value, 1.1 percent smaller than the same 1958 period. Charges to quotas up: Hawaii 158,000 tons, Puerto Rico 77,000 tons, "full duty" foreign countries 47,000 tons, and the Philippines 8,700 tons. Charges to quotas down: Cuba 195,000 tons, Mainland Cane Area 71,000 tons, and Domestic Beet Area 49,000 tons.

4. February 1959 sugar deliveries to the North Central region were smaller by 22 percent than in February 1958 and to the Southern and Western regions by 12 percent, each; to the New England and Middle Atlantic regions they were 2 to 3 percent larger. As compared with the preceeding month, February 1959 deliveries to each region except the Western were 4 to 6 percent smaller; to the Western region deliveries were 4 percent larger.

Table 1.-Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-February 1959

Short tons, raw value

Item	Beet processors 1/	Importers 1/	Mainland cane processors 2/	Refiners: Raw	Refiners: Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan.1,1959	1,231,862	28,529	15,658	334,900	261,931	1,872,880
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	---	94,961	---	---	2,236	97,197
b. Produced from beets or cane	205,354	---	55,774	---	0)	
Less deliveries to refiners	---	---	48,940	---	-)	212,188 3/
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	---	---	---	856,132 4/	---	
Less raw melted	---	---	---	901,900	---	-45,768 5/
d. Refined from raws melted	---	---	---	---	893,445	893,445
e. Adjustments	+ 891	+ 3	+ 164	+ 1,473	- 405	+ 2,126
f. Sub-total	206,245	94,964	6,998	-44,295	895,276	1,159,188
g. Net total supply	1,438,107	123,493	22,656	290,605	1,157,207	3,032,068
DISPOSITION						
3. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	205,947	65,537	3,788	126	832,492	1,107,890
b. Export	148	0	0	0	4,384	4,532
c. Livestock feed and other quota exempt	155	7,092	0	0	271	7,518
d. Sub-total	206,250	72,629	3,788	126	837,147	1,119,940
4. Inventory Feb.28,1959	1,231,857	50,864	18,868	290,479	320,060	1,912,128
Total distribution and inventory	1,438,107	123,493	22,656	290,605	1,157,207	3,032,068

1/ Direct-consumption sugar only.

2/ Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes the 48,940 tons delivered from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts plus production of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

Table 2.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-February, 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	126	205	- 79
Refiners' refined	837,147	905,142	-67,995
Beet processors' refined	206,250	227,084	-20,834
Importers' direct consumption	72,629	69,008	+ 3,621
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	3,788	5,055	- 1,267
Total	1,119,940	1,206,494	-86,554
Deliveries for:			
Export	4,532	12,584	- 8,052
Livestock feed	7,518	2,984	+ 4,534
Continental consumption 1/	1,107,890	1,190,926	-83,036
Puerto Rico	2/	16,001	
Hawaii	6,842	9,867	- 3,025

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.
2/ Not available.

Table 3.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 28, 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Refiners:			
Raw	290,479	261,356	+29,123
Refined	320,060	257,314	+62,746
Sub-total	610,539	518,670	+91,869
Beet processors, refined	1,231,857	1,243,753	-11,896
Importers, direct-consumption	50,864	66,576	-15,712
Mainland sugarcane processors 1/	18,868	50,784	-31,916
Total	1,912,128	1,879,783	+32,345

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 4.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, March 1959 and 1958 and January-March, 1959 and 1958

Item	1959 1/		1958	
	March	Jan.-Mar.	March	Jan.-Mar.
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	486,661	1,323,934	448,208	1,353,555
Beet processors	155,192	361,442	183,577	410,661
Importers	61,622	134,251	57,987	126,995
Mainland sugarcane processors direct-consumption	2,000 2/	5,788	3,797	8,852
Total	705,475	1,825,415	693,569	1,900,063
Deliveries for:				
Export		4,532	3,775	16,359
Livestock feed		7,518	4,011	6,995
For continental consumption 3/	705,475	1,813,365	685,783	1,876,709

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5. -Stock of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, March 28, 1959 and March 31, 1958

Item	1959 1/	1958
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	335,981	305,326
Refiners' refined	332,024	267,965
Beet processors	1,115,116	1,064,513
Importers' direct-consumption	47,744	70,743
Mainland sugarcane processors	17,000 2/	39,932
Total	1,847,865	1,748,479

1/ Preliminary
2/ Estimated

Table 6.-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-February 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Production			
Mainland cane	55,604	49,282	+ 6,322
Domestic beet	204,992	236,677	- 31,685
Total	260,596	285,959	- 25,363
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	310	46,905	- 46,595
For direct-consumption	2,304	4,510	- 2,206
Louisiana processor-refiners	13,075	24,328	- 11,253
Florida sugarcane processors	25,024	31,034	- 6,010
Sub-total	40,713	106,777	- 66,064
Beet processors	205,947	226,818	- 20,871
Total	246,660	333,595	- 86,935

Table 7. -Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply[1/] January-February, 1959 and 1958

Source of supply	Raw sugar 1959	Raw sugar 1958	Direct-consumption sugar 1959	Direct-consumption sugar 1958
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Offshore				
Foreign				
Cuba	379,766	626,851	58,174	95,927
Philippines	132,827	112,163	1,179	1,079
Other countries	115,309	43,342	18,385	14,106
Sub-total	627,902	782,356	77,738	111,103
Domestic				
Hawaii	117,329	26,515	2,236[2/]	0
Puerto Rico	60,981	17,041	17,223	6,554
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	178,310	43,556	19,459	6,554
Total offshore	806,212	825,912	97,197	117,657
Mainland cane area	48,940	75,219	-	0
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	506	341	0	0
Grand total	855,658	901,472	97,197	117,657

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows:

Purpose	Importers 1959	Importers 1958	Refiners 1959	Refiners 1958	Total 1959	Total 1958
			(Short tons, raw value)			
Feed	6,740	4,066	800	1,122	7,540	5,188
Re-export	3,942	1,788	20,233	8,543	24,175	10,331
Total	10,682	5,854	21,033	9,665	31,715	15,519

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

Table 8. -Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries, January-February, 1959

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1959	334,900
Receipts	856,132
Meltings	901,900
Deliveries for direct consumption	126
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	0
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	+ 1,473
Stocks, February 28, 1959	290,479

Table 9.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-February, 1959

	Cane sugar	Beet sugar
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1959	261,931	1,231,862
Production from raws melted	893,445	
Production direct from cane or beets		205,354
Imported refined receipts	2,236	
Deliveries for continental consumption	832,492	205,947
Deliveries for export	4,384	148
Deliveries for livestock feed	271	155
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	-405	+ 891
Stocks, February 28, 1959	320,060	1,231,857

Table 10.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-February, 1959

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1959	28,529
Receipts	94,961
Deliveries for continental consumption	65,537
Deliveries for export	0
Deliveries for livestock feed	7,092
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	+ 3
Stocks, February 28, 1959	50,864

Table 11.-Mainland sugarcane processors: Stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, January-February, 1959

	(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1959		15,658
Production		55,774
Deliveries:		
For further processing	48,940	
For direct consumption	3,788	
For export and livestock feed	0	
Total		52,728
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.		+ 164
Stocks, February 28, 1959		18,868

Table 12. -Status of 1959 Sugar Quotas as of March 31, 1959 1/

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 2/: Direct-consumption 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Direct-consumption
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,998,717		361,000		1,637,717	
Mainland cane	615,024		67,000		548,024	
Hawaii	1,115,479		184,847	3,746	930,632	27,657
Puerto Rico	1,166,375		186,398	31,720	979,977	104,393
Virgin Islands	15,905		0		15,905	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	256,539	4,186	723,461	55,734
Cuba	3,060,475	788	861,581	97,483	2,199,682	277,636
Other foreign countries	248,025	740	139,109	24,381	109,656	42,728
Total	9,200,000	1,528	2,056,474	161,516	7,145,054	508,148
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	86,867	221	30,513	3,413	56,575	6,414
Dominican Republic	71,557	436	49,488	1,062	22,505	7,699
Mexico	54,609	83	43,108	4,769	11,584	11,145
Nicaragua	12,879	0	5,829	4,966	7,050	5,528
Haiti	6,597	0	0	0	6,597	6,597
Netherlands	3,592	0	3,584	3,584	8	8 4/
China	3,505	0	1,027	1,027	2,478	2,478
Panama	3,505	0	3,041	3,041	464	464
Costa Rica	3,498	0	1,106	1,106	2,392	2,392
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0
United Kingdom	516	0	515	515	1	1
Belgium	182	0	180	180	2	2
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 4/
Total	248,025	740	139,109 5/	24,381	109,656	42,728

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

Area	Quota	Charge to quota: Total	Unfilled balance: Total
	(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	2,557,290	5,413,268
Dominican Republic	830,894	22,889	808,005
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) as follows:

Source	For: Feed	For: Re-export	Total
Brazil	800	10,856	11,656
Cuba	8,037	5,368	13,405
Dominican Republic	0	6,603	6,603
Mexico	959	3,201	4,160
Panama	0	706	706
Peru	0	1,530	1,530
Total	9,796	28,264	38,060

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) raw sugar from all areas except "other foreign countries," and direct-consumption sugar from Cuba entered through March 31, 1959 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division through April 10, 1959; and (c) all sugar from "other foreign countries" and direct-consumption sugar from all areas except Cuba entered or certified for entry as of March 31, 1959.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 4,389; Hawaii, 62; and Republic of the Philippines, 63; total 4,514.

4/ Applications being held pending availability of quota; Hong Kong, 22; Netherlands, 3,601.

5/ Under Section 212(1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from West Germany and from each country having entries listed above.

6/ Under Section 212(3), 2,487 gallons were entered from the United Kingdom and 180 gallons from Australia.

Table 13.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, January-March, 1959 and 1958

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

Area	1959	1958	Increase Tons	Increase Percent	Decrease Tons	Decrease Percent
Domestic beet	361,000	410,151 2/			49,151	12.0
Mainland cane	67,000 1/	137,539 2/			70,539	51.3
Hawaii	184,847	26,516	158,331	597.1		
Puerto Rico	186,398	109,242	77,156	70.6		
Virgin Islands	0	0				
Philippines	256,539	247,835	8,704	3.5		
Cuba	861,581	1,056,927			195,346	18.5
Other foreign countries	139,109	92,076	47,033	51.1		
Total	2,056,474	2,080,286			23,812	1.1
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	30,513	9,091	21,422	235.6		
Dominican Republic	49,488	35,529	13,959	39.3		
Mexico	43,108	30,863	12,245	39.7		
Nicaragua	5,829	3,193	2,636	82.6		
Haiti	0	5,110			5,110	
Netherlands	3,584	3,307	277	8.4		
China	1,027	1,650			623	37.8
Panama	3,041	1,921	1,120	58.3		
Costa Rica	1,106	0	1,106			
Canada	631	631				
United Kingdom	515	513	2	0.4		
Belgium	180	181			1	0.6
British Guiana	84	84				
Hong Kong	3	3				
Total	139,109	92,076	47,033	51.1		

LIQUID SUGAR

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	2,557,290	2,716,009			158,719	5.8
Dominican Republic	22,889	20,168	2,721	13.5		
British West Indies	0	0				

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Revised

Table 14.-Status of 1959 Sugar Quotas as of April 10, 1959 1/

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Direct-consumption 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Direct-consumption
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,998,717		404,000		1,594,717	
Mainland cane	615,024		75,000		540,024	
Hawaii	1,115,479		195,591	3,746	919,888	27,657
Puerto Rico	1,166,375		188,719	34,042	977,656	102,071
Virgin Islands	15,905		0		15,905	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	266,836	5,373	713,164	54,547
Cuba	3,060,475	788	899,381	108,246	2,161,882	266,873
Other foreign countries	248,025	740	139,422	24,694	109,343	42,415
Total	9,200,000	1,528	2,168,949	176,101	7,032,579	493,563
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	86,867	221	30,513	3,413	56,575	6,414
Dominican Republic	71,557	436	49,488	1,062	22,505	7,699
Mexico	54,609	83	43,421	5,082	11,271	10,832
Nicaragua	12,879	0	5,829	4,966	7,050	5,528
Haiti	6,597	0	0	0	6,597	6,597
Netherlands	3,592	0	3,584	3,584	8	8 4/
China	3,505	0	1,027	1,027	2,478	2,478
Panama	3,505	0	3,041	3,041	464	464
Costa Rica	3,498	0	1,106	1,106	2,392	2,392
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0
United Kingdom	516	0	515	515	1	1
Belgium	182	0	180	180	2	2
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 4/
Total	248,025	740	139,422 5/	24,694	109,343	42,415

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

Area	Quota	Charge: Total	Unfilled balance: Total
	(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	2,948,956	5,021,602
Dominican Republic	830,894	22,889	808,005
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) as follows:

Source	For: Feed	For: Re-export	Total
Brazil	800	10,856	11,656
Cuba	8,738	5,708	14,446
Dominican Republic	1,510	6,871	8,381
Mexico	1,106	3,201	4,307
Panama	0	706	706
Peru	0	1,530	1,530
Total	12,154	28,872	41,026

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) raw sugar from all areas except "other foreign countries," and direct consumption sugar from Cuba entered through April 10, 1959 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division through April 10, 1959; and (c) all sugar from "other foreign countries" and direct consumption sugar from all areas except Cuba entered or certified for entry as of April 10, 1959.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption from Cuba, 4,452; Hawaii, 62; and Republic of the Philippines, 63; total, 4,577.

4/ Applications being held pending availability of quota: Hong Kong, 22; Netherlands, 3,601 tons.

5/ Under Section 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from West Germany and Guatemala and from each country having entries listed above.

6/ Under Section 212 (3), 3,356 gallons were entered from the United Kingdom and 180 gallons from Australia.

Table 15.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors, by States, February 1959

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweight, refined equivalent				
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	90397		5035	240	95672
ME	45733		240		45973
MASS	372786		9820		382606
N H	21896				21896
R I	35645		1600		37245
VT	14540		4000		18540
TOTAL	580997		20695	240	601932
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	504680		52372	1000	558052
N Y	1097024	6416	110324		1213764
PENN	687417	2800	162590	1	852808
TOTAL	2289121	9216	325286	1001	2624624
N CENTRAL					
ILL	387155	449328	2400	571	839454
IND	181440	85497			266937
IOWA	35176	66854	2762		104792
KAN	45178	33953			79131
MICH	196616	211233	5135		412984
MINN	29853	50656			80509
MO	162587	57548		280	220415
NEBR	19504	55141		5917	80562
N DAK	685	24415			25100
OHIO	471553	72529	3680		547762
S DAK	2218	10841			13059
WISC	82090	99588		3001	184679
TOTAL	1614055	1217583	13977	9769	2855384
SOUTHERN					
ALA	181313			900	182213
ARK	65592	7000			72592
DEL	13389				13389
D C	34435		4197		38632
FLA	120251		118155	9416	247822
GA	345900		18864		364764
KY	116248			2173	118421
LA	219092			6479	225571
MD	225962		19429		245391
MISS	115531			1340	116871
N C	208780		34480		243260
OKLA	74757	17348	25		92130
S C	103411		10002		113413
TENN	184853			1700	186553
TEXAS	404177	52087	3295	10	459569
VA	126631		50482	6	177119
W VA	61630	350	2415		64395
TOTAL	2601952	76785	261344	22024	2962105
WESTERN					
ALASKA	3192	757			3949
ARIZ	22327	16881			39208
CALI	397434	316912			714346
COLO	4366	54840		650	59856
IDAHO	3117	17272			20389
MONT	1220	13311			14531
NEV	4019	2164			6183
N MEX	9282	14006		3	23291
ORE	30578	40344	7680		78602
UTAH	3518	37660			41178
WASH	32977	91605	10320		134902
WYO	220	6435			6655
TOTAL	512250	612187	18000	653	1143090
GRAND TOTAL	7598375	1915771	639302	33687	10187135

Table 16.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by States, January-February 1959 and 1958

Thousands hundredweights, refined equivalent

	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors 1/	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
New England						
Connecticut	181	184			191	189
Maine	94	96			95	96
Massachusetts	766	770			785	788
New Hampshire	47	47			47	47
Rhode Island	73	79			77	81
Vermont	31	35			40	45
Total	1,192	1,211			1,235	1,246
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	1,059	1,054			1,157	1,107
New York	2,316	2,332	17	98	2,531	2,486
Pennsylvania	1,391	1,455	14	46	1,701	1,820
Total	4,766	4,841	31	144	5,389	5,413
North Central						
Illinois	806	1,108	852	819	1,670	1,964
Indiana	354	375	142	169	496	544
Iowa	67	98	156	169	227	274
Kansas	90	132	75	131	165	265
Michigan	426	397	364	96	796	512
Minnesota	54	101	234	262	289	365
Missouri	342	413	107	182	451	596
Nebraska	48	60	136	140	189	202
North Dakota	1	1	50	50	51	51
Ohio	966	939	154	146	1,126	1,090
South Dakota	3	4	33	56	36	60
Wisconsin	145	228	198	163	346	397
Total	3,302	3,856	2,501	2,383	5,842	6,320
Southern						
Alabama	346	376			353	377
Arkansas	121	157	10	7	131	164
Delaware	29	28			29	28
Dist. of Columbia	70	74			77	81
Florida	240	217			498	592
Georgia	669	643			706	677
Kentucky	253	290		5	261	311
Louisiana	457	484			466	495
Maryland	456	498			494	529
Mississippi	246	316			249	316
North Carolina	426	421			502	560
Oklahoma	150	185	38	46	188	231
South Carolina	225	215			241	231
Tennessee	380	429			383	431
Texas	908	1,114	121	223	1,038	1,348
Virginia	264	280	8		378	390
West Virginia	124	119	1		131	125
Total	5,364	5,846	178	281	6,125	6,886
Western						
Alaska	5		3		8	
Arizona	49	49	32	31	81	80
California	798	825	572	655	1,370	1,491
Colorado	8	18	115	106	124	124
Idaho	5	4	34	35	39	39
Montana	3	6	40	51	43	57
Nevada	10	9	6	5	16	14
New Mexico	17	26	30	37	47	63
Oregon	68	62	81	75	156	141
Utah	9	11	77	66	86	77
Washington	70	85	166	175	258	268
Wyoming	1	1	14	17	15	18
Total	1,043	1,096	1,170	1,253	2,243	2,372
Grand Total	15,667	16,850	3,880	4,061	20,834	22,237

1/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar, and mainland cane sugar mills.

Table 17.-Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane: N.Y. duty paid	Raw cane: World fas. Cuba	Raw cane: Freight and insurance Cuba to New York	Refined beet, quoted wholesale (gross) 1/: Eastern	Refined beet: Chicago-West	Refined beet: Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1954-58 monthly av.	6.13	3.73	0.42	8.53	8.46	8.73
1957 monthly av.	6.24	5.16	0.44	8.63	8.62	9.02
1958 monthly av.	6.27	3.50	0.36	8.61	8.68	9.13
1958						
April	6.21	3.45	0.36	8.65	8.65	9.00
May	6.29	3.47	0.38	8.65	8.83	9.18
June	6.27	3.42	0.36	8.65	8.85	9.20
July	6.28	3.50	0.35	8.65	8.85	9.20
August	6.28	3.46	0.36	8.65	8.85	9.20
September	6.37	3.48	0.35	8.65	8.65	9.20
October	6.47	3.41	0.38	8.65	8.65	9.20
November	6.35	3.42	0.39	8.65	8.65	9.20
December	6.44	3.64	0.39	8.65	8.65	9.20
1959						
January	6.15	3.27	0.38	8.79	8.79	9.20
February	5.99	3.11	0.36	8.65	8.65	9.20
March	5.84	3.05	0.37	8.58	8.57	9.14
Last 12-month av.	6.24	3.39	0.37	8.66	8.72	9.18

Year and month	Prices (continued): Refined cane, quoted wholesale (gross) 1/: New York	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Refined retail: U.S. average
	Cents per pound				
1954-58 monthly av.	8.90	8.73	8.67	8.82	10.76
1957 monthly av.	9.15	8.95	8.82	9.12	11.03
1958 monthly av.	9.27	9.08	8.89	9.21	11.26
1958					
April	9.15	8.95	8.85	9.10	11.14
May	9.24	9.13	9.03	9.28	11.16
June	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30	11.30
July	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30	11.34
August	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30	11.38
September	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.30	11.38
October	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.20	11.38
November	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.20	11.38
December	9.35	9.15	8.91	9.20	11.38
1959					
January	9.35	9.25	9.05	9.20	11.38
February	9.28	9.20	8.85	9.20	11.34
March	9.16	9.12	8.77	9.14	
Last 12-month av.	9.30	9.14	8.93	9.23	11.32 2/

1/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "freight prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances, if any. (For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.) 2/ 11-month average.

Table -Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	Production: Cane sugar refiners	Production: Beet processors	Month-end stocks: Cane sugar refiners	Month-end stocks: Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1954-58 monthly av.	507	168	269 1/	824
1957 monthly av.	504	169	296 1/	800
1958 monthly av.	517	187	267 1/	835
1958				
April	516	31	276	960
May	508	73	277	856
June	539	54	270	704
July	597	31	278	508
August	587	16	272	282
September	567	104	245	174
October	556	601	247	583
November	467	630	273	1,066
December	505	460	262	1,232
1959				
January	464	156	295	1,283
February	429	49	320	1,232
March 2/	480	30	332	1,115
Last 12-month av.	518	186	279	833

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar. 2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Permit No. 1001

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid
Payments of Postage $300

FIRST CLASS